Wet Occas from the Franklin almost given away, consisting of Wet Occas from the Franklin almost given away, consisting of Sibs, Alpacess, Prints, and a great variety of other Goods must be sold G. B. Bodiss, No. 325 Grandest, corner of Orchard st. LACE CURTAINS! LACE CURTAINS!-300 pairs of

rich Luce Curtains slightly damaged, for sale at great bargaina. Also rich Suk Shawla and De Lainea. E. H. LEADBRATER, (Late Leadbeater & Lee) No. 347 Brondway, cor. Leonard. (Law Lescheater & Lee) No. 34 Brondway, cor. Leonard.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S PREMIUM PIANOS,
with or without the &olian. No article of American manufacture
has received such universal commendation from the press throughcat the civilized world as these celetrated Pionos. Gilsear's
BOUDOIS PIANOS. HORACK WATENS PIANOS, for power, purity and
with those of any other make. HALLETT & CUMSTON'S PIANOS, and
with those of any other make. HALLETT & CUMSTON'S PIANOS. All of
the above celebrated Pianos can be found only at the great Masic &c
sublishment of HORACK WATENS, No. 333 B-madway. Sold at price
which dety competition.

MELODEONS.-The wonderful perfection to which Messer S. D. & H. W. Serre have brought their celebrated Melocompiness them far in advance of those of other makers, in pointing of power, brilliancy, and sweetness of some and electicity of touch to be hed at a very low price of the soil agent. Hongon Waters, S. St. Strondway. Each instrument warranted. Mclodoons of all

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—
HALLET DAVIS & Co's, Grand Square and Æslian Pianos, with
grand action, acknowledged superior in tone to all others. Mason
& Hamilin's "Model" MELODEON tuned in the equal temperatement—the best in the world. Sold by BERRY & GORDON, No. 277
Broadway at the lowest rates.

SEWING MACHINES-THE LAST CAUTION.-All SEWING MACHINES made by other manufacturers directly infrings one, and some of them several, of our patents, and those who use them will be prosecuted unless they shall at once produce from us a licerae. Having settled with Mr. Howe, our Machines are now sold without a shadow of adverse closin, and at the old established prices. Shout the superiprity of our Machines both in contrivance and workmanship, there never has been any doubt.

1. Mr. Stacks & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

READ ABOUT RATS .- NEW-YORK, July 22, 1852.-HEAD ABOUT HATS.—NEW-10RK, July 22, 1852.

I have used almost everything which has been effered for the extermination of Hats. Cockrosches and Auts, but until I tried Parsons a Co-3 First and Instant Superior Hats. Parsons a Co-3 EXTERNINATOR I did not feel justified in recommending cuber of them. I therefore cheer tully state that Parsons & Co-3 EXTERNINATOR has effectually descryed all the Parsons of Co-3 EXTERNINATOR has effectually descryed all the Cockrosches to my hotel, and has nearly, and I believe will completely, destroy all the ratherein. It is invaluable to hotal-keep-placely, destroy all the ratherein. It is invaluable to hotal-keep-placely, destroy all the ratherein. It is invaluable to hotal-keep-placely. C. V. CLICKENER & Co. Agents.

No. 31 Barciny et. New York.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR Dyr.—This superb prepara-tion is now universally acknowledged to be the most reliable Dyr in existence. It never fails in its coloring process while it imparts at the same time nourishment and elasticity to the Hair. Solid whole-sale and retail, and applied at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor Hunas. DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND AGGE

WIGS AND TOUPEES .- BATCHELOR of No. 233 Broadway, is pleased to announce another beautiful improve in the misurfacture of these articles. This improvement is an to Lanker, and GENTLEMEN's HARE WORK, and is decided most perfect imitation of nature ever yet discovered.

GEORGE E. La PAVE, No. 26] Westminster-st., is our Agent in movidence for the sale of The Triune. BY MELLEN & Co. are our Agents for the sale of The Tribune in SAMUEL B. Nichols is our agent for the sale of THE TRIBUNE in

B. B. PRARSON will supply our friends in CLEVELAND with The Tribune.

Mr. G. W. Parge, No. 67 Randolphet, Curcago, has The Tribune for sale, and will serve our friends in that city.

E. D. Camerall is our Agent for the sale of The Tribune in Electric.

Mr. W. H. WATERS will supply our friends in LITTLE PALLS

V. B. PALMER is authorized to receive subscriptions and adver thements for The Tribune in the cities of PHILADELPHIA and BOSTON thements for The Tribune in the cities of Philadelphia and Boston.
Our friends in Rock Island, Ill. and Davenport, can obtain The
Tribune of H. A. Porter & Bro., in Rock Island.

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1854.

To Advertisers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has now a circulation of 115,000 copies, and is undoubtedly the less savertising medium in the United States, circulating as it does in every State in the Union, British Provinces, &c., having fortia resders Farmers, Mochanics, Merchants, Families, &c. Those who wish to make their business known the country over, would do well to try The Weekly TRIBUNE. A limited number of savertisements are inserted at 50 cents per line, THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE also has a very large cir-

TEMPERANCE MASS MEETING AT SARA-It having been proposed that a Mass Meeting of the friends of Prohibition, he held at Sarstegs Springs, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 17th of Aug., the undersigned most heartily approve of the same, and units in urging the cooperation and attendance of the Temper-ture mass of the Sixty. TOGA SPRINGS, AUG. 17, 1854.

ance men of the State.

This pathering is not all designed to interfere with, or satisfyat the setion of the Delegate Convention to be held in Auburn, on the 2th of September. It is not to nominate candidates, nor inderes those already comminated. It is simply designed for mutual inter-obange of views on the great question of Prohibition; for making and Intening to addresses from able speakers; with a view to give a new jumple to the Tempersone Reform in the Empire State. Distinguished speakers will be present and address the meeting.

Distinguished speakers will be present and address the meeting.

EDWARD C DELAVAN,
J. J. CHAMBERS,
WM. BERSON BRADFORD R. WOOD,
WM. RICHARDSON,
R. N. HAVENS,
WM. H. BURLEIGH,
Of the Executive Com. N. Y. State Temperance Society,
WM. E. DODGE,
JOHN MARSH

of the Executive Com. An executive Temperance Union.

THOMAS ENTABROOK ISAIAH MONEIL.

Elecutive Com. Corrun Locyus, Saratoga County,
All papers friendly to the Temperance cause are requested to publish, and invite attention to the above call.

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE BENT-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Bingle copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at Price Six Cents. The steamship Canada salls from Boston for Liverpool To-Morrow.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for THE NEW YORK TRIBUSE can be left with the following Agen's: LORDON-Mr. W. Thomas, Nos. 19 and 91 Catharine

Paris-Ch. L. Fleischmann, Office American.

Our correspondent at Hayana gives an account of the suppression of the slave trade in Cuba. The Captain General, the Marquis de la Pezuela, appears to be in carnest, for he issued, on the 28th ult., a circular offering a reward for each newly-imported negro who should be presented to the authorities; in addition to which, if land-owners should offer them they would be apprenticed by the State. Since the atterance of this circular, the raw negro material has vastly increased; the article man has multiplied in quarters, wanting an owner, though he is fresh from Africa, and there are ethnological reasons 5,000 years old why he should be seized and killed off in five years, on the sugar plantations. The gentlemen who supply the chivalry with slaves are very wroth with this state of things. It is an impudent invasion of their rights, and touches them in their most tender relation-the pocket. Our correspondent further observes that the question of annexation of Cuba to the Union, through purchase, is much discussed in the Island. In this event, the blundering order of the Marquis may be rectified by our nigger-driving demsoracy, and the slave-trade restored. We should yet hope. We live in a great country, and this is an age of progress.

By our dispatches from Cincinnati we learn that some miscreant set fire to the powder magazine at Mayaville, Ky., at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning last. Thirteen bouses were destroyed by the explosion; no lives were lost, and but a few persons were injured. The explosion was terrific, the magazine containing 800 kegs of powder.

We have received nothing further relative to the result of the Iowa election.

The steamship Union, with four days' later intelli-

gence from Europe, is now fully due at this port.

THE SARATOGA CONVENTION.

A Western correspondent reprovesus for not evineing sufficient real in behalf of the Saratoga Conven-Our justification is simply that we did not think the people needed any spurring on the subject. We have said all that we thought necessary in making the objects of that Convention generally known

and repelling the calumnies of its opposers.

Our correspondent further finds fault with us for not exhorting the people to throw saide all old party distinctions, and unite in a great Northern party for the preservation of Human Freedom. We respond that, in our view, it is fit that the Convention should give counsel as well as receive it, and that the Dele-

gates will speak for the people on that point. They do not need other instructions.

As to the proposed fusion of parties, the Previous Question is plainly this-Are the great body of the People prepared for such Fusion? If they are, then the time for it has come. But while nobody doubts that a great majority of our voters are immovably hostile to the principles and aims of the Nebraska bill, in so far as it affects the Missouri Restriction, yet it is not so clear that any majority at all are ready to abandon their old associations, forget their chronic differences, and unite on this one issue. As against Douglasites, it would be very easy to carry them away from their old parties respectively; but not against the candidates of those parties standing on an Anti-Nebraska platform. And it would surely be advisable to succeed with candidates who are Anti-Slavery Extension Whigs or Democrats, rather than to fail with those who are nothing but Anti-Slavery, and thus, by dividing instead of concentrating our forces, ensure a triumph to the followers of Donglas.

If the Anti-Nebraska masses of our State are ready for Fusion, the Convention will so declare; if they are not, it will not be in the power of the Delegates to effect any such union. The first question, then, to be settled by the assembled Delegates is-"What "is the People's will on this point?"—and having, by a careful comparison of views, ascertained that by a careful will proceed to give effect to it.

We believe this will be one of the largest Delegated Conventions ever assembled in our State, and not inferior to any predecessor in intelligence and moral worth. May the results of its deliberations be auspicious to the diffusion and establishment of Liberty

BENTON-OUR SYSTEM.

The voters of the St. Louis District have decided not to reclect Col. Benton, as it was their right to do. But there are at least a dozen constituencies that want to see this same Benton in the next Congress, and their wishes are equally deserving of respect. Nothing but our narrow; preposterous, suicidal nofion that a constituency must be restricted in its choice to the limits of its own District, prevents his reelection.

Why should this notion be longer respected! No other People blessed with Representative institutions regard it. In Great Britain, France, the Canadas, a district chooses him who is presumed the fittest man, without regard to the place of his residence. Yet we go on, letting the small politicians bargain among themselves as to which shall go to Congress this term, and which must wait till the next, &c., &c., without an effort to break their shackles. Nay: it has come at last to be quite commonly settled that this town must have the Assemblyman this year, this county the Congressman, &c., &c., and there is no reason why this petty business should stop short of assigning each election or school district the member in its turn, and then let the residents of that restricted domain draw lots as to which shall enjoy the honor.

We do wish some district would break over this foolish restriction and elect Col. Benton to the next Congress.

THE PRICE OF COAL.

Coal is now high, and unreasonably so, the stock comparatively considered with that of last season at this time. There are two reasons why the stock of coal should be greater this year. The first is simply one of logical deduction, growing out of the increase of prices, causing a diminution, as may be supposed, of consumption. The other is a matter of fact beyond dispute, arising from a known increase of supply. This latter will appear evident by the following statement:

The amount of Coal received from the Maryland Coal Mines to August 5, 1854, is 350,000 tuns, while in 1853 there were but 247,000 to the same date, showing an increase for this year of 103,000 tuns. The amount of Coal transported by the Reading Railroad to August 5 of this year, was 1,256,000; last year, to the same date, 950,000; excess this year, 306,000. The amount of Coal transported on the Schuylkill Canal, to August 5 of the present year, 516,000 tuns, while last year there was but 464,000the increase this year being 52,000. The total increase from all sources, then, this year is 461,000 tuns, or twenty-five per cent. beyond the supply of last year. It requires no figures to prove that the increase of consumption, this year over last, in New-York, will not be twenty-five per cent. Such would show that the City doubles itself every four years, and at a rate so great that the island could not hold the multitudes. In a word, the price of Coal is factitiously high, and purchases can be safely postponed until holders are more moderate in their demands.

WHAT IT COSTS.

The Courier and Enquirer's Washington correspondent has been adding up the figures in the several Appropriation bills passed at the late Session of Con gress, and makes the following ugly exhibit: APPROPRIATIONS MADE AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE 33D

а	Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill	14,450,000
3	Army	
Я	Navy	9,851,000
	Post Office	6,500,000
d	Deficiency	1,900,000
1	Light-House	1,491,000
	Construction of six steam frigates	3,000,000
	Mexican Treaty appropriations	10,000,000
Ą	Invalids and other pension appropriations	850,000
		140,000
	West Point Academy appropriations	964,000
	Fortification appropriations	2,270,000
	Indian appropriations	
	Indian War.	75,000
	River and Harbor bill for Cape Fear, North	
	Carolina	140,000
	Miscellaneous . appropriations for Military	
	Roads, Claims, &c., &c	600,000
	Indefinite appropriations, payment of interest	
	on National Debt, &c., collection of the	
	revenue from customs, &c., &c	5,000,000

Ocean steam appropriations, (accidentally lost) 2,100,000 Total \$69,645,000

DEFERRED TILL SEXT SESSION. 2,500,000

For secret Cuban service. 10,000,000

out the last two items and razee a few others that will bear it, and the actual outgoes for the current fiscal year will be just about Sixty-five Millions. That is quite enough.

A SMASH IN THE CROCKERY.

A correspondent in a neighboring State writes us a 'private" letter, complaining that the course of THE TRIBUNE respecting the "Know-Nothings" has done great deal of mischief, politically, in his quarter. We print so much of his letter as we can without exposing the name or locality of our correspondent:

DEAR SIR: Will you not oblige your steady Whis inti-Slavery and Temperance friends in this section b Anti-Slavery and Temperance friends in this section by just keeping your paper quiet about the much-abused "Know-Nothings!" The course The TRIBUSE has been pursuing for some weeks past has already lost us one Congress District by creating ill-feeling and jealousy among our Anti-Nebraska voters, who were all united upon a month ago; but now all is in pt again.

We fear that instead of sending a solid delegation opposed to the Nebraska swindle, if THE TRIBUSE goes on abusing our allies, as it is just now doing, that we shall lose nearly everything.

Pray think of this matter. The Catholics are all against as in this fight. We have nothing to hope from them, but everything to expect from their adversaries. All we ask is to be let alone.

Yours truly.

Remarks.-The utterly unprincipled and time-servng attitude which our correspondent quietly assigns to the Press must pass without rebuke, since it is probably based on a knowledge of the character of ournals within the narrow circle of his personal knowledge. But we may at least ask him whether any journal which should be willing to speak or keep sileuce, tell the truth or suppress it, according to the

presumed interest or exigency of its party, is likely to have power to affect, for good or evil, the election of Members of Congress in a distant locality! There are a number of pliant and politic journals published in our correspondent's own city-# there one of them that could influence in any way the election of a single member of Congress out of its own vicinage !

Now let us tell our correspondent an anecdote, by no means new, of which he will have no difficulty in discerning the moral:

In an early stage of the Abelition movement, Charles C. Burleigh, one of its champions, saw fit to stop mowing his beard, to the great scandal of most of his compatriots, who said they had no personal objection to unshaven faces, but deplored the prejudice thus aroused, and the consequent destruction of Burleigh's influence on the side of Anti-Slavery. In the midst of this hubbub, a friend called on Burleigh, found him in a brown study, and inquired the reasen. · I am grieved," was the prompt respense, "that my best friends seem to consider my beard the great remaining obstacle to the abolition of Slavery."-Well, then, why not shave !"-" Because, if I am to be denied my liberty on a matter so purely personal as this, there will be at least one slave, though all the Blacks were set free, and I can't consent to labor for anything short of universal emancipation."

Does our correspondent imagine that Freedom in Kansas is to be achieved through Slavery in New-York ! or that our enslavement is essential to the liberation of the blacks ! We do not.

If those who have mortgaged the Whig party in our correspondent's locality to the Know-Nethings have bargained for THE TRIBUNE'S connivance or silence, they should at least have given us timely notice of the compact. We should then have promptly notified them that they had sold property that they would never be able to deliver, and they could have revised their arrangements in view of that fact.

But in truth those who know what THE TRIBUNE was in 1844, and has been in all similar struggles, could entertain no reasonable doubt as to its position now. We can never be a party, even by silence, to the deprivation of even one American citizen of all the rights and privileges pertaining to citizenship.

But "the Catholics are all against us." No, they are not; but if they were, what of it? Are men to be denied equal rights because they do not accord equal rights to others! If we are to begin this game of rescription, where can we stop ! Irishmen (to their shame be it spoken) generally favor the denial of Political Rights to Blacks: therefore (so runs the argument) Irishmen should themselves be denied Political Rights. But, Mesers. Know Nothings! if that rule be adopted, how will you come out of the mill ! If Irishmen forfeit their rights by proscribing others, how are yours to be saved from like confiscation !

"The Catholics are all against us." Then let us ry to shame them out of their denial of equal rights to others by standing fast for their rights as commensurate with our own. True, we may not succeed in bringing them to respect for all men's rights, but we shall at least preserve our own integrity and consistency, and the reaction upon their minds, though tardy, cannot fail of being salutary. And for us to connive at their proscription because whatever political power they may have will be wielded against us, is like their voting to trample black men under feet for a kindred reason.

-We do not expect by anything we can say to in fluence the determined "Know-Nothings." will go their own way, unswayed by our arguments. But there are very many politicians like our correspondent, who are now sailing in their wake and doing their jobs with a lively hope of making capital out of their favor. We guess some of these will be disappointed, while others will find, when too late, that they have paid too dear for their whistle. And we are sure that all hopes of advancing the cause of Universal Freedom by allying it with that of Proscription will prove baseless and delusive.

CUBAN OUTRAGE.

A plaintiff in court, hearing how eloquently his wrongs were portrayed by his counsel, burst into tears and sobbed out, "Ididn't know how injured "a being I was before!" The Fillibuster party of this country is constantly in this predicament in regard to Cuba. Every now and then some little abrasion takes place between the Cuban authorities and some Yankee ship captain, affording just enough ripple to the international surface to pre- is promised to every Murid who is about to sacrifice vent stagnation—and instantly the Fillibusters go his life in war against the infidels, and after his death counsel makes them Court as plaintiff, and blubber with a surprising appreciation of their wrongs. "Another Cuban Outrage" is now as common a paragraph-head as "A Monster Pumpkin" or Wonderful Birth." One would suppose that this country was a political heaven of purity, that the mourner's eye was dried, the slave's shackle unriveted, the mogalist's occupation a sinecure in the thirty-one States, to judge by the howl so set-up once a month over Cuba, which Island, after all, appears to be quite as progressive as South Carolina, judging by the last advices. We have "another Cuban outrage,"-this time being against the bark C. B. Hamilton of Portland. Supposing the case to be all as stated, which we do not doubt, is it a worse thing than we ourselves have done ! Was not the French Consul laid by the heels in California, contrary to an express treaty stipulation Was not a British subject more than once thrown into prison in South Carolina-because he had African blood in his veins-although the international code of the United States expressly provides for the sacredness of foreign persons? Were not immigrants, in American ships, up to this moment, destroyed so many per cent. by the bad accommodations rendered

According to the statement of this new Cuban affair, Captain Means of the bark C. B. Hamilton wished to revise his manifest after it had been delivered to the Collector at Havana; he demanded it back accordingly, as he had a right to do, three hours after, the limit being twelve hours. The Collector refused it, and finally, just before the expiration of the last hour, he did get it back; he then revised it in a few minutes, and then it was refused by the Collector, the hour having passed. In order, therefore to clear his vessel. "his consignees were actually obliged to give heavy bond to secure the payment of any claims which might be legally adjudged against her. It was believed, however, that from a case of such clear and manifest wrong on the part of the authorities, there could never result any serious trouble to the owners; but that the whole matter, probably, would be speedily and summarily dismissed. To this end proper statements were prepared and transmitted to the Captain-General; and Captain Means has since made a voyage to Havana without hearing of it. But, by a late arrival, the consignees of the vessel (Messrs. Drake & Co.) have transmitted drafts on Mesers. Jenness, Chase & Co., her agents, and part owners here, for the sum of six thousand and eighty-seven dol lars claims, and thirteen hundred dollars expenses which they have been obliged to deposit in Havana, to await the further action of Cuban Courts and anthorities on this case."

This is all bad enough, and if it can be substantiated be the letter, Spain should be made to afford ample redress; but until we can show pure hands in our own international arrangements, it may be well to let Cuba live yet a little longer, notwithstanding her outrages. The echoes of our cannon pulverising San Juan bave hardly yet died away. That real outrage had better be mellowed a little by time before we

The last news from Europe brought the information that the Turkish Government has conferred on Shamyl the highest rank in its military establishment, having appointed him to the supreme command of all the armies operating against the Russians in Asia. This shows what importance is attached to the position and influence of this heroic chieftain by those best qualified to judge concerning it. and renders him more than ever an object of interest to the Western World. Accordingly, though we have already laid before our readers a careful account of the Circassian struggle for independence, derived from the most authentic sources, we now make room for the following additional statements furnished by a Polish officer, who has himself served in the Caucasus, and witnessed the warfare that the mountaineers have waged with their powerful and persistent enemies.

After the treaty of Adrianople, about twenty-five years ago, the inhabitants of the Kabarda were the first of the various tribes spread over the mountainous tract lying east of the Caspian Sea, who waged a furious war against Russian invasion. About that time there lived in that region a certain Mohammedan priest named Kazy Mollah-violent, intrepid, sagacious and active; indefatigable, too, in his exertions to inflame the minds of his countrymen against Russian domination. This person soon gained a vast influence over these war like mountaineers. He was accompanied by a body of daring warriors, ever ready to carry out his most sanguinary orders, and blindly obeying his will. He thus became one of the most formidable foes of the Russians, and carried terror into their army. He harrassed them continually, intercepted their supplies, plundered their convoys, ravaged Kislar and the vast erritory of Tshamkala near Tarkou Niznovoe, and pushed as far as Derbend. When at last Baron Rosen, then Governor-General of the Caucasus, having become alarmed by his victorious progress, marched in person against him, Kazy Mollah being inclosed on all sides shut up himself in the tower of an ancient abandoned fort, and there perished, with many thousands of his faithful followers, falling in defense of the old brave chief. A handful, however, managed to force their passage through the thick columns of the enemy, and effected their escape. In this perilous retreat one of them, a young man of fierce though melancholy countenance, with pale face, partly blackened with powder or stained with blood, holding a broad dagger in his hand, wheeling quickly around his horse and discharging his long pistols while fleeing, was an exceedingly conspicuous figure. He soon, with lightning speed, disappeared in thick clouds of dust and smoke, and on reaching his beloved mountains made them resound with his cries of woe and revenge. Shortly after, this youth distinguished himself by

his heroic resistance to the invaders of his country; and by a repetition of acts of superior valor, and by a series of victories and successes which demonstrated in him the qualities of a fearless and accomplished soldier. He was accordingly unanimously proclaimed the legitimate successor of the late Kazy Mollah. That juvenile hero has become the now world-renowned Shamyl Bey, the Wallace of the Caucasus.

In order to have a correct idea of the position and prospects of the Circassian people, it is indispensable to make a more intimate acquaintance with the character of their leader, in whose person the spirit of insurrection and independence is embodied.

Shamyl Bey has justly been compared to Abder Kader, and there is much analogy between them, Each appears to be half-warrior and half-prophet. Shamyl, like Abd el Kader, combines in himself the qualities of political leadership, military command and religious supremacy: the result is that he wields a power which cannot be easily destroyed, because if the material force should by some chance escape from him, his moral influence still remains, enhanced by religious fanaticism, which, by its nature, is invincible. Shamyl has become so formidable that he has infused into the war a sacred character; its watchword is death to the infidels.

With the Asiatic races religion has always been and still is the most powerful stimulus, and the startingpoint of every political system. To this rule Russia

forms no exception. The peculiar creed of which Shamyl is the supreme chief is called "Muridism." "Murid" signifies literally Adept. It is a disciple obliged to a blind obedience toward his superior, called "Murshid"-or initiate-in the holy mysteries of religion. Paradise he is regarded as a sort of saint. This doctrine, introduced into Circassia some thirty years ago, takes its origin from Persia or Bokhara. It is a sort of Mussulman Methodism, being the strictest application of the precepts of the Koran, acknowledged as a unique civil and religious law. Its rule is very severe as it makes an obligation of martyrdom, and every believer is bound to sacrifice, without restriction, his fortune and his life in its defense. Moreover it embraces a political principle, giving great power to Muridism. This is the democratic principle, and con. stituting an absolute equality before the civil and rejigious laws. When the law is embodied in a single man, it is easy to understand how this principle of equality becomes in his hands a new element of dictatorship. Shamyl is, therefore, the real arbiter of the sacrifices which the war claims against the infidels; he disposes freely of the fortune and life of his people. But in doing justice to Shamyl, we must add here that notwithstanding this power he does not abuse it. On the contrary, it could be proved by many examples that he regards it as means to enable him to establish the reforms which he regards as necessary to promote the welfare of his

Among the various reforms now in progress amon the Tcherkessians is a change in the old defective and barbarous common law, for better legislation, and more congental to our age. The country is placed in the guardianship of Cadis, or interpreters of the law; and is divided into two principal military commands, those of the North and of the South, which again are subdivided into some twenty small commands, each under its respective chief, called a Naib, whose duty is to watch over the safety of the territory under his surveillance. Many of these Naibs could, on an extraordinary occasion, bring 4,000 or 5,000 men into the field well armed and equipped, with about 300 horse men, mounted on animals of almost incomparable speed and endurance. Each inhabitant is obliged to pay a tax called the deceat, or one-tenth of his income and one-fifth of his booty. This is the only tax authorized by the Koran, the amount of which is employed not only for public wants, but also to relieve the poor ruined by the war. Shamy! has created a public treasury under the management of competent officers, and of high respectability of character. The resources of this treasury as well as the revenues of the mosques are placed un ler the watchful eye of Shamy! himself, and employed by himself for the purposes of the war.

But his greatest merit is his liberality and humanity. He makes no distinction of race and religious worship in the administration of justice. It is due to his exer. tions and severe orders that the defenseless prisoners of war are no longer butchered, or subjected to atrocions tortures. Again, the deserters from the Russian army are no longer despoiled, exchanged or sold for a mere trifle, as was the case some years ago. To such Shamyl is very lenient; he offers them an asylum, encourages them, and employs them according to their kill, capacities, and their former position. This new policy has proved beneficial to the cause of the Cirassians. Owing to the assistance of numerous deserters they have not only increased in strength, but have succeeded in establishing the manufacture of many implements of war. Some years ago, as we cannot call to mind any exception to this rule, which

learn, a nucleus of artillery was organized among them by Polish officers which promised great success. In view of all these facts, it is easy to perceive that Russia, apart from the insurmountable obstacles resulting from a mountainous soil, covered with dense and inpenetrable forests, as in Circassia, has met with another obstacle of more importance, in a regularly organized and increasing military power. The best proof of this is shown in the fact that all attempts on the part of the Russians to subdue the hero in question have entirely failed. Properly speaking, all the offensive operations of the Russian army in Caucasus of to-day

re exclusively directed against Shamyl.

At first Shamyl was only at the head of the Kabarda Circasians, a half-civilized and most warlike nation on the northern banks of Terek, distinguished for their skill in the use of arms. A few years afterward his small army was enlarged by the addition of two powerful tribes, the Lesghians and Tshetshens, who are the terror of the Russians. Love of freedom, as they understand it, renders them formidable to their opponents. The year 1843 proved highly favorable to the cause of Shamyl; then nearly all the tribes of the surrounding territories between Daghestan and the coast of the Caspian Sea rose in arms, and throwing off all allegiance to the Czar, joined Shamyl with political and religious sympathy. In 1844 the Russians poured in swarms into these regions, and, after im. mease sacrifices on their part, partly succeeded in regaining their former position. Subsequently they made vigorous effort to subdue the Lesghians and the Tshetshens; but in this unlucky expedition, beside contending with the unparalleled ardor of these people, they encountered rocks, crags, precipices and tor rents, which rendered the mountains almost inac cessible and forced the invaders to retire with great loss of life.

Since that time, Shamyl has become the acknowledged chief of Circasia, a part of the neighboring province of Daghestan. At this immediate period the allied fleets in the Black Sea, enable the Turks to throw supplies and men into Circassia and the neighboring provinces, while Persia is strictly neutral; and accordingly it seems evident that the whole of the warlike tribes on and about Caucasus must rise and recognize the authority of Shamyl.

The only particulars we have been able to glean about the pri-vate life of this remarkable chief are the following: He was born in Little Kabarda. His father, who was slain by the Russians while he was a boy, was a Circassian nobleman-a mere title which is assumed by every one in Circassia who owns a superior horse and is armed with pistols, dagger, and the shashka, or Circassian sabre. Early in life Shamyl made himself conspicuous by his warlike spirit, his unequaled skill the use of the sabre, his piety, and yet more by his superior intellect-the last quality chiefly contributing to his boundless ascendancy over his countrymen. He is of lofty stature, of dark complexion, and his eyes are bright and piercing. He is distinguished for the extraordinary strength of his frame. Although of engaging manners, there is still about him something of a stern melancholy which at once excites respect, and causes many a one to tremble who happens to approach him for the first time. He is now between 40 and 45 years of age. Byconstant study of Turkish, Arabic, and the different dialects in the mountains, he has become master of the languages of his territory; but he speaks very little except on solemn occasions.

He gives audience freely to strangers of distinction; receives them with open arms; listens to their advice; and the numerous improvements now in progress in Circassia, such as gun and powder factories, the introduction of artillery in his army, and so forth, are immediately the result of his contact with foreigners. Except when on public affairs, his time is said to be chiefly devoted to prayer-a great thing in the political machinery of the Orient. Although of unbending will and remarkable energy,

he is not considered cruel. On this point he differs much from his predecessor, Kazy Mollah, who, notwithstanding his aspiration for independence, was one of the most thorough tyrants the world ever saw-the slightest infringement to his will being mercilessly punished with death and most atrocious tortures.

The habits and manners of Shamyl are plain and unassuming. He is distinguished from his fellow-countryman only by the richness of his gaily ornamented arms, and by his superior horse. The rest of his costume, as well as his dwelling, is the same in style as that of other mountaineers.

He is said to have but one wife, by whom he had two sons. These two boys, while of a very tender age, both became prisoners of war of the Russians This occurred as far back as 1834 or 1835, during a ght attack on the camp of Shamyl. The then commanding in Caucasus sent them triumphantly to St. Petersburg. It was reported that the Emperor received them very well, and from policy treated them as his own children. As such he had them educated in a military school at St. Petersburg, and as soon as they had completed their studies, he sent them back in safety to their father-generosity which was by no means subsequently acknowledged by Shamyl. The favorite residence is Temir-Khan-Choura,

village situated in the south of Daghestan, & few miles distant from Dargo, which latter place was captured by Prince Woronzow in 1845, but again retaken

One of the most probable denouements of the polital drama seems to be the election of Fred. Douglass to Congress. While South Carolina is rearing a statue to a statesman who devoted his life to prove that an African was not a human being, but that he himself, with all modesty, was fit to have and to hold the colored man as a chattel-and on this rock he reared "a sublime theory of government"-while all this is going on, it would be the sublimest satire to have one of the poor, outlawed, crushed, bloodhoundbunted, stake-roasted race, elevated to Congress-elevated to sit in company with the negro-driving Democracy and all the Union-saving, slave-hunting com-

We touch upon this topic because a District of

this State now needs a representative to fill

the place vacated by Gerrit Smith. We perceive that The Oneida Sachem without venturing to nominate, yet would be best satisfied with the election of Fred. Douglass. An additional reason for such a choice is the fact that Mr. Douglass does not live in Gerritt Smith's district; and the election of a nonresident of a district, would be a wholesome innovation upon the euriously uniform practice which prevails in this country of selecting residents for a representative. There is no constitutional reason for it, but as custom is stronger than law, we find it universally followed. Why a constituency should not occasionally pick out a fit man, no matter where he resides, and send him to Congress, we cannot divine. Such is the publicity given to the sayings and doings of men of mark in this country-so ubiquitous are the leading journals-that the old-fashioned value of proximity, the revelations of immediate neighborhood, are not indispensable as formerly in detailing character and claims for office. The people of one State may often know as much of the merits of a politician as those of another, without reference to the place of his domicile. In England, the practice of electing a representative irrespective of his county prevails; and so did it in France during the two Republics. In fact so ultragenerous were the first French republicans on this score, that they elected an American citizen to their Assembly. But for some reason or other, a representative to the American House of Representatives has always been considered an emanation of his own district, so that no one not living in a particular locality has been deemed proper to be elected. We

has been observed with the unchangeable severity the laws of the Medes and Persians. One distingtion, however, and a radically important one, between a despotism and a democracy is the immobility of the institutions of the one and the mobility of those of the other. We may, accordingly, safely break this immobility in the representative system from time

THE MISSOURI ELECTION.-The St. Louis papers which we have received contain but few details of the recent we have received contain but few details of the recent election. The St. Louis Intelligeners of Aug. 10 says: Our returns are meager and undecisive yet from the in-terior. Present partial returns indicate that the Hoas, John G. Miller, Sem. Caruthers, Maj. Oliver and Jas. J. Lindley are all reelected, and that Porter has besten Cor-nick in Lamb's District. Kennett succeeds here. If our surmise is correct we gain two Whig Members of Congress, and have the entire delegation in the lower House except one—Johnson, of the Phelps District. Although Col. Benton is himself defeated, he has the cratification of seeing one of his principal detractant

gratification of seeing one of his principal detractor (Phelps) badly besten and a political friend (Waldo P. Johnson) elected. The Bentonian wing of the Democracy will greatly preponderate in the Legislature over the Atchison or Administration wing. Of the Administration candidate in St. Louis, (Polk,) The St. Louis Democrat

THE ADMINISTRATION FULLY INDORSED .- Mr. Trustee Polk, the Administration candidate for Congress, has not received three hundred votes in a vote of about velve thousand in this county. Mr. Pierce's Administration is fully indersed by the result on Monday last. The trath is there are no Administration men in this county: even the few who profess to be friends of the Administration are Whigs, and voted the 'Know-Nothing Whig' ticket."

The vote for Congress in St. Louis County stands: Benton, 5,266; Kennett (Whig), 6,274; Polk (Anti-Bent a and Pierce-Atchison candidate), 353. In 1852, Col. Benton was successful by a vote of 5,245, to 4,516 for Carothers (Whig). Three Whig and two Benton Senators are elected from St. Louis County, and nine Whig and nine Beaton representatives to the Legislature—the election of Lanham, Brotherton and Hackney (Whigs) to be Judges of the County Court-Turner Maddox to be Sheriff-and all the other Whig county candidates, except Dr. Washington, Whig candidate for Coroner. F. P. Blair, Jr. (son of F. P. Blair of Maryland, the famous editor of The Washington Glole during the administration of Jackson and Van Buren), is one of the successful Bentonian candidates for the Legislature. The average vote of the Whigs elected is about 6,250. The average vote of the Benton ticket is about 5,230. The Anti-Benton men who were placed on the People's (or Know-Nothing) ticket received about 4,800. Several of the Benton Legislative candidates run very close together, and only the official returns can decide be tween them. The Bentonians carry St. Charles, Cole and Franklin Counties for local and Legislative caudidates. Jefferson City, the State capital, is in Cole County. One Whig and one Bentonian member of the Legislature elected in Cape Girardeau County. Callaway and Ste. Genevieve Counties went Whig. Ex-Governor King (Benton) is defeated by a Whig in Ray County. The Benton mon carry several of the counties in the VIth (Phelps) District, where they elected Johnson to Congress.

FROM TURKS ISLAND .- By the arrival of the bark Hyperion, Capt. Cooke, from Grand Turk, we have received The Royal Standard to the 29th ult. The U. S. sloop-of-war Albany, Commander Gerry, from Pensacola, which was dispatched by the U. S. Government for the purpose of instituting an inquiry into the circumstances connected with the imprisonment of John L. Nelson, U. S. Consul, during the month of May last, in the common jail at Grand Turk, arrived at that port on the 25th ult. In speaking of the treatment received by Mr. Nel-

son, The Standard says:
"The treatment which he experienced on the occasion "The treatment which he experienced on the occasion has always appeared to us disproportiona's to the olfense a common assault—which he acknowledged having committed. And when we take into consideration the known political and hostile feelings of the individuals into whose hands he fell, namely, the party assaulted—the Police Magistrate, who would not settle the case, but sent it to the Supreme Court; the Queen's Advocate, who had already, on his own account, preferred unsubstantiated charges against him at the Police Court, and now arraigned him at the higher tribunal; the Judge of the Supreme Court who sentenced him; and the Provost Marshal who took him into custody, being the same Pelies Magistrate—we say, it requires a stronger faith than we possess to believe that in all these transactions there was an entire absence of yindictiveness exercised toward Mr. on entire absence of vindictiveness exercised toward Mr.

We hope and trust that from the investigation which "We hope and trust that from the investigation winds Commander Gerry is carrying on, the whole truth will be brought to light. So that the famous quotation, made by our cotemporary from Dilworth-improved, on the occasion of some of the gentlemen above named being restored to effice, might in this instance be verified—Fiat, justitis,

More than 44,000 bushels of salt have been exported from the Colony during the previous week, and but for the rain that fell on Wednesday, the 26th, there would have been a large quantity on hand. The prospects again revived, and ten days of good weather wo abundant supply. Quantity on hand within the Colony, 48,000 bushels. Price 25 cents.

ame into operation an Act for the compulsory Enfranchisement of Copyhold, Ancient Demesne and Customary from those manorial feudal servitude in England. Tenures by copy of courtroll (" held at the will of the lord") are the result of that pre-historic mitigation of the status of pure villanage which radually worked itself out in the four dark centuries which succeeded the Norman Conquest. (See Coke on Copyholds, sec. 3.) The Saxon villain of to-day, with a fficient amount of cash, can now, by paying a fair valation in a gross sum (or by way of rent charge commuta-ble at any time) demand the enfranchisement of his land from the lord of the manor, and convert his copyhold of ustomary estate into pure freehold, freed from fin vice, heriots, and all manorial rights. The voluntary Esfranchisement Act of 1841 had worked too slowly, but under the operation of this Act copyhold and customary estates must soon become extinct in England.

Mr. M. E. LEWIS, Editor of The North Mississippian. as been visiting his birthplace in Herkimer County, N Y., and writes home to his paper from Little Falls a fearful account of the state of things there. Here is a speci-

'In this village we see some fifty Daily Tribunes sold "In this village we see some fifty Daily Tribunes sold daily, while we have not seen a single paper friendly to the South, such as The Herald, National Democrat and Wastington Union, since we have been here. There is in town a runaway slave of ex-President Tylers, who was his servant, and left him at the Springs. It would take a company of soldiers to take him. Thomas H. Benton and W. H. Seward are the popular men for the Presidency, while repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and no more Slave Territory is the platform. We have been an enthusiastic Union massive of the particle of the is the platform. We have been an enthusiastic Union man-vice of the patriots of the past, interest and love for the Union would restrain the spirit of fanaticism at the North. We hope so yet. Sincerely trust so. Yet we must say in our opinion the future looks dark, a cloud has gathered, dark and portentous, that may raise a storm that even the trong bulwarks of the Union cannot stand. We always expect to be a Union man, yet when that Union cannot be had on terms of equality with the North, we are for as Union of the South. We stand on the Union platform of 1850—piedeod that when the Fugitive Slave Law is re-Union of the South. We stand on the Union platform of 1852—pledged that when the Fegitive Slave Law is repealed, the Union party of the South are to lead the van, where to, it needs no prophet to tell. We do not wish to be considered a croaker, of an exciteable temperament, frightened at the shadow of danger, we hope we may be mistaken, yet we have been for the last three weeks is Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New-York, Consectent and Massachusetts, during which time we have takes particular pains to ascertain public sentiment, have covered with many gentlemen well posted in Northern feeting, and examined the country press, and must say that we do not believe that the South can stay in the Union half a dozen years on terms of equality, unless a great change takes place in public sentiment in the North, of which at present there are no signs."

A SITUATION VACANT.—Some years ago a blackman alled on a clergyman in Western New-York, avore himself a furitive slave, and asked for food and shelts

which was freely accorded. Two or three persons being cognizant of the fact, called in to see the "runawaysis" "ger," when the following dialogue ensue i: "Spose you had pretty hard times down Soath—lickings a plenty ".

"S'pose you had pretry hard times down South—issings a plenty!"
"No—I never was whipped."
"Wasn't!—Well, you had to work awful hard!"
"My work was very light."
"Grees your clothes wan't very nice!"
"I was always well clothed—I was a good servant."
"Reckon your victuals wasn't uncommon fine!"
"As good as I desired."
"Well! I should give it as my opinion that you was a mighty big fool for running away from such a places this, just for the sake of shirking for yearself."
"Gentlemen! my place down South is vacant. Any of you can have it by applying for it."

The name of the Post-Office at Rome, Seneca Co., Ohis,

has been changed to Postoria.